FRIDAY AUGUST 30 1907 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR

BANCROFT TELLS OF COAL OUTLOOK

General Manager of the Oregon Short Line Sets Forth Existing Situation.

REPLIES TO BOISE FINDINGS.

No Cause for Alarm and Railroads Are Doing All They Can.

Claims That All Commercial Coal Taken by System in Emergency Has Been Replaced Promptly.

General Manager W. H. Bancroft of the Oregon Short Line has forwarded to the mayor and city council of Boise a communication on the prevailing coal situation wherein he sets forth at length the subject of coal distribution and the influence of the railroads in connection with the same.

The communication follows the action of the Boise administration in sending two representatives to Salt Lake to investigate and report on the coal situation. They returned to Boise and their findings were printed in the Statesman and Evening Capital News. It is in answer to this report that Mr. Bancroft has gone into the local situation exhaustively. He takes it up in a calm manner and in no respect is the reply written in the spirit of antagonism.

The communication in full follows: Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 28, 1907. To the Honorable Mayor and City Council, Boise, Ldaho.

I have read with great interest report on the coal situation from the committee appointed by your honorable body, which appeared in the newspapers of the fourteenth instant. The subject is one of such vital importance to all concerned that it is cause for congratulation that your honorable body has undertaken to secure for itself and the public full and reliable information with reference thereto, and with the desire to further promote a general and correct understanding of some features connected with the question, I have ventured to communicate direct with you, and through you with the people, who look to us, and to whom we look for cordial co-operation in the solution of this serious problem.

Your committee's report evidences the fact that they have devoted considerable transpaces. port on the coal situation from the

Your committee's report evidences the fact that they have devoted considerable time and been at much pains to acquaint themselves with the conditions as they actually exist, and I feel that they have seriously and earnestly endeavored to state the facts as found and have given their best thought to forming conclusions and suggesting remedial measures. Only in the bope of adding to and amplifying what they have said and, incidentally, modifying some impressions, which, for reasons I will state, I conceive to be somewhat erroneous or misleading, can I presume to trespass upon your valuable time. upon your valuable time.

DEMAND LONG-SUPPLY SHORT, Your committee has truly stated that rour committee has truly stated that the difficulty to be confronted is an increase in demand during the two years past of from 20 to 25 per cent. due to the growth of population and in industries and, simultaneously, a decrease of coal supply of something like 20 per cent, traceable to shortage of per cent, traceable to shortage of labor and other causes which the com-mittee has fully explained—a total dis-crepance to be met of quite 40 per repance to be met of quite 40 per cent. They have also correctly stated that these conditions exist, not only in Idaho, but also in every western

PRICE OF COAL.

Your committee has called attention to the fact that up until this time coal is the only commodity which has not felt the effect of a long prosperous period, and that until now neither has the price of the commodity nor the wages of the labor producing it been advanced, of the labor producing it been advanced, and they have pointed out that the scale recently agreed upon with the miners' unions, under which the men will receive a marked increase in pay, will be accompanied by an advance in the price of coal, at the same time drawing the conclusion, which I believe will grove a correct one that the reprove a correct one, that the re-will be an immediate increase coal production of the present mines new properties or the reopening of ose abandoned in years past as un-

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION being that with which we have mincipally to do, and, therefore, naturally that portion of the problem with which we are most concerned and which, particularly, we are anxious to foster a full and concerned to the concerned to t full and correct understanding on the part of our patrons, our officials felt much pleased that your committee saw fit to favor them with a call during the course of its investigation, at which time the committee's statement as to conditions, together with some of its conclusions, later appearing in its re-

port under the above caption, formed the subject of an extended discussion. DISTRIBUTION-RAILROAD'S IN-FLUENCE.

FIGURICE.

The committee was of the opinion that the railroad, while it in fact owned no mines, and was not a producer of coal, but only a common carrier thereof, yet might exercise a predominating influence on the estibution of such of the commodity as is produced; and urged that this company, while, admittedly, it migh not force, yet by reason of its relations, might extensively influence the shipping of coal by the mines to certain classes of consumers, to the end that the limited supply might be equitably distributed.

It was stated to the committee in rewas stated to the committee in re-

ably distributed.

It was stated to the committee in reply that we had often urged and would, at critical times urge the mining companies to hurry shipments to threatened points, and that the mines had always shown a disposition to co-operate to the full extent of their ability in preventing suffering, nor had we reason to doubt that in cases of extremity they would again respond to our appeals. It was pointed out, also, that we had, so far as lay in our power, influenced the shipment of coal from mines along our line to local territory having no other source upon which to depend, sustaining thereby the loss, at competitive points, not of the coal business alone, but of other competitive tonnage dependent upon our furnishing our quota of fuel spply. The committee was further advised of what its members and the public generally, of course, already knew that we had time and again surrendered engine coal at all points along the line, even when our own supply was below the danger point, when necessary to prevent suffering or the almost equal disaster of the stopping of some industry, such as the thrashers, when grain must waste in consequence, the creameries, which must care for perishable product, brick plants, with half burned kilns, water plants upon which the cities and towns depend for water and fire protection, etc.

These things we have done and just continue to do, as the situation war-

These things we have done and just continue to do, as the situation warrants, yet it was stated to your committee, and I state to you, that further than that we cannot go. Ultimately the producers of coal will direct its distribution. They have shown no disconstitution within the producers of the control the producers of coal will direct its distribution. They have shown no disposition, within our knowledge, to be anything but fair to all in that matter, nor is there reason to anticipate that they will, but it was pointed out to the committee that we are transporters, not producers, of coal, and that a car of that commodity, generally speaking, like any other, will necessarily be hauled to the destination to which it is billed by the shipper. Therefore it was further explained to the committee, quite properly. I feel you will agree, that while glad to cooperate and lend our influence in the direction of any improvement in methods which might be suggested, still our sphere of action has reasonable and necessary limits, and the discussion of any improved plan of coal distribution of wider scope than that should be had with the coal producers and shippers rather than with us. COAL TAKEN BY THE RAILROAD

COMPANIES. It is true, as stated by your committee, and for obvious reasons, because the railroads must run or nobody will have fuel or, in fact, many other necessaries, that at times commercial coal has been taken by the railroads and diverted to their own use; but such cars, it can be shown, are always promptly replaced, and oftener than not loads so taken are in cars that are in bad order and unsafe to run, being diverted to company use only for that reason. It can further be truthfully said that the company coal diverted to private use will more than offset in quantity the commercial coal taken by the railroad companies.

companies. It is again true, as stated by your committee, that, temporarily, during the time when some of the Cumberland mines were unable to furnish the usual supply, the Kemmerer properties had to be drawn upon for a portion of company coal. That condition obtained only for the time being, however, and ceased to exist just about the time the committee's report was written so that the entire Kemwas written, so that the entire Kem-merer output is now going to fill com-mercial orders. The coal from the Diamondville mines, which, as stated by the committee, is furnished for com-pany use, is only a small quantity used at the Kemmerer chuts.

CAR SHORTAGE.

The committe referred during the discussion here to the shortage of cars discussion here to the shortage of cars existing during the summer and fall of 1996, urging that a repittion be prevented if possible. That there was such a shortage, though its effects on last years' coal troubles was much overestimated, is true, and it was due, during the summer, more than to any other one cause, to the freight block-add following the San Francisco discounter the San Francisco discounter of the summer of the san francisco discounter the san Francisco discou ade following the San Francisco dis-aster, with which the public is al-ready quite familiar, and during the fall, largely to the enormous quantity fall, largely to the enormous quantity of sugar beets which had to be moved within a short period. In the effort to care for coal shipments many temporary beet cars were then fitted out at heavy expense to us, and thousands of tons of beets were pitted after digging and hauled and manufactured later at an increased cost to the factories. For the year 1907 it is estimated that about five hundred thousand tons of beets must be moved during October about five hundred thousand tons of beets must be moved during October and November. It will be during those months that the test will come, yet, as your committee has been assured, owing to increase in quantity of equipment, we do not doubt our ability to handle the coal as fast as it can be

Incidentally, it is cause for regret that owing to the fact that the coal could not be produced, our effort to induce the use of coal equipment lying dile during the summer of 1907 by offering a reduced rate on coal ship-ped and stored during June, July and August, proved ineffective.

FACILITIES FOR LOADING.

Meat Prices in Salt Lake Nearly Double Those of Butte.

has long held the reputation as the highest priced place in the United States, are from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than the prices for the same classes of meat, cut by cut, in Sait Lake City. On no piece of meat does the Butte price reach the mark for the same cut in Salt Lake. On no class does the Salt Lake price get in a class for cheapness with the Butte prices.

Lorenzo Jensen defends Sait Lake prices on the grounds that Salt Lakers

Meat prices in Butte, Montana, which to the Salt Lake schedule in the printed as long held the reputation as the cipal classes of rougher cuts. for which Salt Lake butchers maintain there is no market; or at least which their central price-fixing agency main-tains, force the good cuts high because of waste through spoiling.

brices on the grounds that Salt Lakers have a delicate tooth for porterhouse and sirioins, and that the rougher meats spoil on the hands of the butchers. The Salt Lake price for rough meats, which are supposed to spoil from over supply. Is as high as the Butte prices for the choicest cuts, and in some instances almost double the Butte price for the same cut. At a shop on Main street it was explained that the people want porterhouse, and they don't care what they pay for it, so 25 cents a pound is charged."

Here is the Butte schedule, compared

the mines, not the railroad companies, and is one of the points, I think, which the committee, failed to make entirely

LACK OF TRACKS.

The report mentions the fact that a property known as the Wyoming Coal and Coke company near Rock Springs, Wyo., capable of producing about 380 tons per day, is without trackage facilities. Let me state that that property is what is known as the old Blair mine, and has been purchased by the Amaigamated Sugar company to supply coal for its sugar factories. The owners have ordered new machingry and will be in shape to ship by The owners have ordered new machinery and will be in shape to ship by the time the factories open. Although the mine is on the Union Pacific at a point beyond my jurisdiction, I am assured by the Union Pacific people that trackage will be provided by the time the machinery is installed, the only difficulty encountered being the delay in securing the necessary rails and track fastenings.

P. S.—Since the above was dictated I have received the following telegram from the Union Pacific:

"Yours 19th: tracks at Blair mine. The main tracks have been laid; also the safety switches. The coal company, has been loading coal since last. Saturday. There is more trackage laid than this, but cannot state exact feet until information received from road-master."

master.

The same conditions obtained with The same conditions obtained with reference to our extension at Kemmerer to Mr. Queally's mines number four and five. Your committee expressed some anxiety and some skepticism as to whether this extension would be completed in season, stating that the ban there and that the that they had been there, and that the grading was progressing slowly. They were assured, nevertheless, that the grade would be ready, as per promise of Kilpatrick Brothers and Collin the contractors, by the time the rails could be obtained, and having been personally on the ground a few days after the committee was there, I am able now to state that there is no reason to doubt that there will be a track ready to haul coal by the time any can be mined

RELATIVE PRICES AND RATES. The fact that Butte, practically the same distance from the mines as Boise, pays a freight rate 75 cents less per ton is touched upon by the com-mittee. That, of course, is a traffic department question. The rates made by a railroad company are dependent upon many things; not distance alone, but tonnage to be moved, as well as other factors, enter into it. The committee did not discuss this question with our people, I believe, during their visit here, so that our view of it is not a feature of their report, but the question has neer raised by a he question has been raised by a etter from Mr. Mayfield, chairman of the transportation committee of the Boise Commercial club, to Mr. Reeves, our general freight agent. A copy of Mr. Reeves' reply, consideration of of Mr. Reeves' reply, consideration of which by your honorable body is re-spectfully invited, is appended hereto

COAL FROM UTAH. Another question which is stated by your committee, under the above caption, to be also one of rates, is that of securing some supply of coal for Idaho from mines located in Utah on the lines of the D. & R. G. railroad. In the handling of that matter and the conclusions drawn we feel that the conclusions drawn we feel that your committee has done us the one serious, though doubtless uintentional,

serious, though doubtless uintentional, injustice.

They have inferred that it is only They have inferred that it is only because of the lack of a through rate, which they attribute, to use their own words, to "the jealousy of two competing roads," that no coal is shipped from these mines to points in Idaho. In controversion of that view, I attach hereto a letter dated the 20th inst, from Mr. H. G. Williams, general manager of the Utah Fuel Co., emphatically stating that his company's mines have not been able for a long period, and are not now able, to produce coal sufficient for the requirements of their local territory, and regardless of rates, could not accept or gardless of rates, could not accept or-ders for shipment to Idaho. This fact is patent and may be well known to who will take the trouble to any who will take the trouble to investigate; in further support of which statement I am sending you herewith a letter from Dr. Jos. R. Numbers, mayor of Weiser, who, in company with Mr. A. A. Record, coal dealer of that city, visited Salt Lake the day before your visited Salt Lake the day before your committee, and on the same errand. These gentlemen also had the impression that it was a question only of freight rates, but on making a personal investigation, they learned that these mines would not accept orders, regardless of the freight charges, which Dr. Numbers stated he would pay himself, or of increased price which he offered to pay for the coal.

The gentlemen's experience is not unique. It is the experience of all who make the same endeavor they did. The fact is well known to many besides

The fact is well known to many besides ourselves, and my impression is that the members of your committee were advised of these conditions and urged by our people to make a personal investigation on their own account. Whether they did so, I am not informed, but hardly think it possible else cannot believe they would have drawn the conclusions they did. drawn the conclusions they did.

The Utah Fuel Co. formerly furnished the Salt Lake division of the Southern Pacific, now under my control, with 500 tons of coal daily. This supply was cut off some time since; a part of it has been made up by coal received from the U. P. Coal Co.'s mine a part of it has been made up by coal received from the U. P. Coal Co.'s mine at Pleasant Valley, lately opened up, and in addition, in order to relieve the Cumberland mines. I have found the Cumberland mines. I have found it necessary to purchase in Australia, at a cost laid down in Oakland of \$8.50 per ton, about 25,000 tons of coal for the use of that line. The Fuel Co. also until recently provided the San Pedro road with 2,000 tons per week. That amount has now been reduced to 1,500 tons, and the indications are it is likely to be further restricted to 750 tons. In consequence the San Pedro Form it is likely to be further restricted to 750 tons. In consequence the San Pedro have been compelled to install oil burning locomotives on all their lines below Lynn, Utah, some 125 miles from Salt Lake, and on passenger locomotives they will burn oil over the entire line clear through to this city. If further evidence were needed of the Utah Fuel company's entire inability to furnish any coal for Idaho, it may be found in the fact that, notwithstanding they have the same through rates to points in Nevada as obtain from mines on the O. S. L. and U. P., their shipments to that state have been

to points in Nevada as obtain from mines on the O. S. L. and U. P., their shipments to that state have been curtailed until they are insignificant, and the coal shortage confronting us there is, if anything, more serious than that in Idaho.

Now let me state it is not for this company to say what the D. & R. G. shall do. Although well knowing that no coal could move, rates or no rates, we have repeatedly offered, simply for the purpose of quieting such criticism as indulged in by your committee, proceeding usually from a misconception of the facts, to establish through rates from these Utah mines at the same figures carried from mines on our line and on the U. P., and in so doing have offered in divisions a more liberal basis than formerly existed when there was a thorough tariff, or than now exists from the Rock Springs mines without U. P. connections. The D. & R. G. notwithstanding, have and still do refuse to put in the tariff for the single and patent reason that THERE IS NO COAL. TO MOVE. In all fairness do you not believe the committee, in this one particular, has been just a little inconsistent? While urging this company to use its influence to hold coal in its local territory, your committee has criticised us for our inability to secure from a connection consent to a joint tariff, the refusal of the connection

from a connection consent to a joint tariff, the refusal of the connection (Continued on page two.)

PROMISE OF FULL INVESTIGATION

High Price of Living Due to Many Causes of Local Nature.

GROCERS PROMISE TO SPLIT.

Much Opposition to the Management Expressed in Various Quarters Today.

The elevator boy in the Atlas block unconsciously made a rather pertinent comment on the local trend of public pinion this morning when he was asked to direct a passenger to the neadquarters of the Butchers and Grocers' association.

"If you go up there quick," he said, you'll find them at 439 to the right, but if you put it off long it looks from the papers like you'd have to hunt for 'em elsewhere." The proposed investigation into the

causes for the present high price of living in Salt Lake is taking the shape today of a speed contest in which the Manufacturers and Merchants' association is trying to beat a grand jury to

MOVE FOR A COMMITTEE. MOVE FOR A COMMITTEE.

A member of the executive committee of the Manufacturers and Merchants' association was busy this morning delivering letters to various organizations. These letters asked for the appointment of a committee of two from each association at present reputed to be working for the general welfare, this composite committee to be given power to canvass the entire situation and make a report through the public press.

press.
The associations asked to join in the movement are the Butchers and Grocers, the Commercial club, the Real Estate association, and the State Fair association, the five organizations represented contributing a total of ten committeemen.

INVITATION DELIVERED.

The invitations were all delivered by noon today, but whether they will be accepted is not yet known. President Hewiett of the M. and M. is emphatic in declaring that the purpose is to make a rigid and real investigation, and not merely to "whitewash the situation." He declares that every move to reduce the cost of living here is a move towards a greater Salt Lake, and that a collection of organizations all pulling towards this end, and for exact honest and fairness in all commercial transactions can do much more than through trying to perfect combinations to shelter unreasonable prices. He maintained most vigorously that there was no intention to form a price-boosting alliance in the move to cousolidate the working forces of the M. and M. and the working forces of the B. and G. association, but only an intention to reduce office expenses, and work together to boost Utah goods in the Utah markets by regular and legitimate means. INVITATION DELIVERED.

THE RESOLUTION. The text of the resolution passed by the M. and M. association last night

by the M. and M. association last higher is as follows:
"Resolved, That a committee be ap-pointed to investigate the cost of living in this city for the last four years and report the reason for the advance by publication in the Salt Lake

papers.

This committee to be composed of two members from each of the following associations: The Commercial club, Salt Lake Real Estate associations. tion, Utah State Fair association, Butchers and Grocers' association and the Manufacturers and Merchants' association.

WITHOUT UNDUE EXCITEMENT. From expressions made today by several members of the M. and M. directorate the feeling in that association is that it is now an opportune time to have a thorough overhauling of all the causes for the present high prices and that every item contributing to these that can be eliminated should be eliminated, without hysterical resort to inflamatory methods, or working in an unduly excited frame of mind. The feeling is also general that when the story is finally told, the high rents, the high taxes, the high jobbling commissions, the high fobbling commissions, the high freight rates, and the nigh cost of materials in other market centsrs will share the responsibility with the combinations alleged to exist in jobbling and retail circles.

SIGNS OF DIVISION. That all is not harmony within the Butchers and Grocers' association is Butchers and Grocers association is evident from the expressions of members today. Eli Price, a Main stret grocer, says that he has never attended the meetings, although he is a member, but that he resented belonging to any association which did not leave each member absolutely free to sell at what price he wished, and when sell at what price he wished, and when proof was submitted to him that Lorproof was submitted to him that Lor-enzo Jensen had tried to boycott any firm, he would resign his membership immediately. Much sentiment against Jensen was found to exist, and it is among the probabilities of the near future that the Butchers and Grocers' association itself will divide up in its own ranks over the exposures of the

WILLING TO HELP. Many grocers today maintain that

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TELEGRAPHERS Who Became Famous

(Illustrated), will form one of the leading features of The Saturday News Tomorrow.

Other special articles for this \$ issue will be as follows: Climbing up Timpanogos, Utah's Grandest Mountain, Il- 3

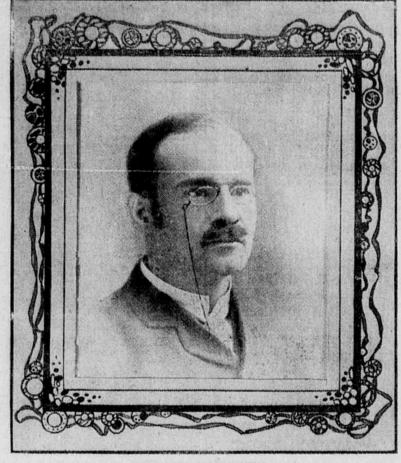
lustrated. What's Left to Lift From 3 Dear Old England, Illustrated. English College of Revolution to Train Apostles of Discontent,

Illustratea. Monaco's Bloody Trunk Mys-Carpenter's Letter - Behind the Seenes With the Khedive, II-

Instrated. How Uncle Sam's Fighting Men Are Trained, Illustrated. Former Governor Taylor, "The Man Without a State," Il-Instrated.

Lucyanaanaaaaaaaaaaaaa

Death of America's Leading Actor Today



RICHARD MANSFIELD. a Picture Taken 15 Years Ago.

Word was received this morning over he private wire of Pollock & Co., that Richard Mansfield, the famous tragedian, had died. This information had not been corroborated by the Associated Press at the time of going to press, but there seems to be no mistake about the report. Mr. Mansfield has been in poor health for several weeks, having suffered a complete breakdown after a very strenuous season on the stage, his last appearance before the public being in Montreal, Canada, two or three months ago. Mr. Mansfield with his wife had already planned to spend his summer in the orient, and recuperate his shattered nerves in his favorite, sunny Italy, but the final week in Canada proved exceedingly hard on him, and instead of crossing the Atlantic, he was hurried to his summer home in the hills of New England. While here he was carefully watched by his relatives who had secured the very best medical attendance obtainable. Notwithstanding all possible care, however, he grew gradually worse and often went out of his head many hours at a time. While in his brighter periods he fondly traveled back in his weakened mind over the old scepes and plays in which he has so long peen a central figure. With childish mimickery, he would go through his favorite ast appearance before the public being tral figure. With childish mimickery, he would go through his favorite

speeches, mostly in whispers, and would often cry when his weakness would not permit of further speech. During these times of pathetic rehearsal, his brother and his wife, with the physicians were at his bedside, and his favorite robes and costumes were spread out across the hed.

Only about a week age, Mr. Mans-field obtained the services of a Chris-tian Science practitioner, who re-mained with the veteran actor constantly. This arrangement, while made with the consent of his wife, and his brother, who was with the actor from the day he was stricken to his death, and who managed all of the affairs of the transfer from Canada hy special train to Seven Oaka ada by special train to Seven Oako, the beautiful mountain home the actor

times in.

Mr. Mansfield was a comparatively

Mr. Mansfield was a comparatively Mr. Mansfield was a comparatively young, man, only 50, yet his strenuous career dragged him to his death. He was born in England, and during his educational period studied for the East Indian civil service, but finally decided to come to Boston, where he opened up a studio as a painter. Poor financial success caused him to return to England where he began his stage career, taking minor parts. Later he again came to America where he at once began his great career as one of the most prominent, and best loved actors known on the world's stage.

they are willing to open their books, and that these will show that they are not making over 4 per cent net in a year, while they never make over 20 per cent on their goods, with expenses running from 12 per cent to 15 per cent, according to the volume of business. ness.

That there are too many middlemen, and that the jobbers furnish a fruitful field for further investigation is also a claim that is advanced by many. In this connection the present warfare beween the local jobbers and the Naional Biscuit company is mentioned, us is also the case of the Mount Pickle cotonouny, which will not sell to re-atiers except through jobbers, when the factory is as handy as a commission house. Another matter coming prominently to general notice is the peddler license which the Butchers and Grocers succeeded in having passed through the city council. It acts to prohibit the farmer from marketing his goods except in the market places where the B. and G. association is able to name B, and G, association is note to hand the price at which goods will be bought, and where two profits, that of the com-mission men and that of the retailers are added to the cost to the consumer. A demand for the revoking of this li-cense, to help establish competition, may take definite shape in action by the city council. the city council.

STORIES OF HIGH PRICES.

Stories of high prices and combinations in almost every commercial line continue to pour in till, quotation of more of them seems almost useless. A woman living over the Jordan declared that she was asked \$75 for a cream separator at a local hardware \$.75. She was told this was the minimum price until she showed them a mail order catalogue offering the same article for \$40. Then the shop reduced their price to \$50, and she sent east for the article, reciving it here at a total cost of \$46. Stories of high prices and combina-

SOME SAMPLES.

The woman maintains that she The woman maintains that she heartly believes in supporting home concerns but that "home made robbers" are not so much to her liking. Another person reports that he tried to purchase electric switches, and was charged 75 cents each for them intending to put them in himself. Afterwards an electric firm took a contract to set them at 40 cents per switch. wards an electric firm took a contract to set them at 40 cents per switch. In the field of lumber there are instances piled as high as houses, both of exhorbitant dividends to owners of lumber company stock, and of charges on which 80 per cent was saved in one instance by sending the order east, it being for a group of porch posts. The plumbers "get theirs" in allegations that they will contract to put work in at prices much below allegations that they will contract to put work in at prices much below what a citizen can buy the materials for in the plumbing houses. One af-idavit which will go before the at-torney general is that the new gas company offered to install a gas sys-tem cheaper than a citizen could buy the material alone in any local supply

PRESIDENT JORDAN ON NATURE FAKING.

Boston, Aug. 20 .- President Jordan of Leland Stanford university is quoted a saying at the zoological convention that agreed with President Roose velt, rather than with his critics, on the question of nature faking. When asked it t were possible for a welf to kill a bull it were possible for a wolf to kill a bull moose with a single bite, he said:

'I do not believe it is possible at all. I should lay my bets on the moose."

When asked if a dog could kill a wolf with 20 bites, he said that it largely depended on what kind of a dog it was, and where he bit the wolf. When asked about the wolf guiding lost children home, he said if he had children that he was fond of, he would select some other

guide for them. Another question was asked about a famished wolf catching a squirrel and instead of eating it, giving it to an older wolf as a tribute. He denounced that story as a fake, and said if the older wolf wanted it he should have been around to collect his tribute.

He was asked his opinion as to the declaration that fish have been able to swim up waterfails. He said that undoubtedly fish were able to swim up rapids and sluiceways alongside the dams, but as for swimming up precipitous. but as for swimming up precipitous waterfalls the idea was ridiculous. He ge-nied that the wood pecker makes itself a crutch when injured. Ducks do not a crutch when injured. Ducks do not instruct their young to swim in the water he said. The latter swim instinctively, As for the alleged shining eyeballs of frogs in swamps and pends at night, he said that the statement is not true.

A YOUNG HERO.

Chicago, Aug. 20 .- At the sacrifice of his National Medical university, saved two young men from death in Lake Michigan after a most heroic struggle against wind and wave Sunday. Moore diea yesterday from hemorrhage of the lungs, brought on by over-exertion. The three were salling on the lake, when one boat capsized. Twice Moore swam from the overturned boat on the lake to the shore, each time bearing the senseless body of one of his friends. Then he sank to the ground quite exhausted and was taken to the hospital. He grew rapidly worse and hemorrhages seized him until he died. Moore's home was in Portland, Or., where his mother, Mrs. S. E. Moore, resides. Efforts to reach her by wire were futile on account of the telegrapher's strike, and her son died without seeing her. He was only 24 years old. after a most heroic struggle against wi

NONOGENARIAN MURDERER SURRENDERS HIMSELF.

Tulsa, I. T., Aug. 20 .- "Judge, I have come to give myself up," said Doc Barnes, the nonogenarian, who killed his aged wife with a pick at their home in

aged wife with a pick at their home in East Tulsa, Sunday.
Tottering on a hoe handle for a cane, he walked into the office of United States Commissioner Ryan this afternoon. Barnes was accompanied by a son. The old man was sent to the Muskogee federal jail to await a hearing. He is very feeble and may not live to be tried.

LOST FOR TWENTY DAYS.

A Swiss Woman Found in an Alpine Gorge Into Which She Fell. Geneva, Aug. 30 .- After having been

ost 20 days, a Swiss woman was found She had lost her reason and her body had been reduced to a skeleton.

SHE DISCLAIMS IT.

Miss Hallie Foster Denies She is Member of "American" Party.

of gall, claims the selection of Miss Hallie Foster, as soprano soloist of the Ogden hoir, at the irrigation congress, as an American' party achievement-all bewas engaged to sing. Miss Foster is the daughter of Warren Foster, the well known Populist, and disclaims all connection with the 'Americans,' and says she never was in any way connected with

Miss Foster was secured at the request Miss Foster was secured at the request of the Ogden choir, as neither Mrs. Emma Ramsey Morris nor Miss Hazel Taylor could go. The selection is consiered by musicians as an eminently wise one, and Prof. McClellan, when approached on the subject expressed himself as perfectly well satisfied with Miss Poster, as he had given her voice a careful trial and found it up to the mark.

FROM THE CABINET

Will Step Down and Out Immediately After Opening the Philippine Parliament.

HE MAY CABLE RESIGNATION.

As a Candidate Cannot With Propriety Conduct Canvass as Member of Administration.

After Leaving Island Will Travel Through Russia and Germany, Meeting Czar and Kaiser.

Washington, Aug. 30 .- A special to the Herald from Columbus, Ohio, says: Immediately after opening the Philippine parliament in October, Hon. W. H. Taft will resign the secretaryship of war.

That act will complete his official duties, and his formal resignation will come by cable-if it is not already in the president's hands-to take effect at that time.

Leaving the Philippines, he will make his trip through Russia and Germany, meeting the czar and the kaiser, merely as an American citien, and in no official capacity.

When he lands on United States seil, after practically completing the circuit of the globe, he will enter actively into the campaign for the Republican nomination for president.

This is the secretary's program as it became definitely known to Ohio friends, and is not likely to be sub-

ject to any change. Now an avowed candidate, he realizes that he cannot with propriety, or successfully, conduct his canvass as a member of the administration family.

Until he completes his service in the Philippines, he will travel at government expense, using United States transports on part of his journey, but after that he will pay his own way and go as an ordinary traveler. and go as an ordinary traveler.

OLISHER HOTEL CLERK PLEADS GUILTY OF BURGLARY

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 20 .- John F. Hiffernan, a self-confessed Jekyll-Hyde in real life, pleaded guilty in police court today to the charge of burglary, and Mary Connolly, who was supposed to be his wife, pieaden not guinty, although site previously admatted her complicity in daring "breaks." Hiffernan was held for the grand jury, Hiffernan until recently was the polished, accommodating clerk of a leading Springfield hotel. He worked a "long" and a "short" day, an arrangement which gave nim every other night to himseit. His nights oft, according to his own admission, he spent in breaking into homes of the well-to-do. Invariably ne was accompanied by his partner in crime. The Connolly woman told the police last night of two houses visited in the dead of night, which she assisted Hiffernan to raneack. ourt today to the charge of burglary, offernan is a ciever locksmith, and it armed. Once he was obliged to eaten to kill a woman whom, he oke, and to prove he was in ex-mest touched her forehead with the barof a revolver.

o a limited circle of acquaintances

the man and woman were known as Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Green. They are 25 and 24 years old, respectively.

CANFIELD THE GAMBLER. His Gambling Palace in Saratoga is

Advertised for Sale. Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 29.—In the most conspicuous place in the grounds of Richard Canfield's gambling palace here

carpenter put up a large sign, reading: For Sale-Entrie Block With Build-This is taken to mean the end of Canneld in the gambling business and to foreshadow the finish of Suratoga as a meeca for gambling. According to these in a position to know, Canfield, the king of gamblers, is broke. By broke, it is not intended to imply that Canfield has joined the "Down and Out Club," but so far as counting his possessions in the millions, the gambler has gone into the also ran class.

so fair as counting an interest on the sale of Cantield's property was practically forced by the demands of the gambler for ready money. For the past five years things have eeen going against him. The palace of chance in Forty-iffth street, New York, has been closed. Taxes, the salary of a caretaker and the interest on the money invested, have cost a small fortune. Canfield's struggle with Jerome, his trips to Europe, and his effort to save himself, all of which resulted in a fine of \$1,000, cost him tremendously. Then he lost his suit with the lawyer, Delahunty, who sued for his fees. Saratoga for several years has been a losing game to him. Added to this his recent loss of a quarter of a million in Wall street, filled the cup of Canfield and he has decided to quit.

IDAHO SPRINGS POLICE NIP DIAMOND NIPPERS.

Idaho Springs, Colo., Aug. 20 .- Two men, giving their names as Roy Cald-well and James Smith, whom the police elieve to be pickpockets and diamond ippers, were arrested on a Colorado &

believe to be pickpockets and diamond nippers, were arrested on a Colorado & Southern train yesterday afternoon, charged with trying to "hip" the diamond stud of a traveling man, while they and a third man, an accomplice, had him "pocketed" at Georgeown. The traveling man detected the move and struck one of the men and called for help from other passengers.

A message was sent to Idaho Springs and when the train reached here the sheriff arrested the two men, but the third managed to get away and has not yet been apprehended.

Neither Caldwell nor Smith will talk about themselves, except to say that they are strangers. Caldwell claims to be a stationary engineer and says ho came to Denver for his health.

The men are believed to know something about the satempted robbery of the branch postofice in Johnson's drug store at Sixteenth and Broadway, Denver, last Saturday night. A photograph of Denvis drug store at Fifteenth and Arapahoe streets was also found on one of them. The postoffice authorities at Denver have been notified and an effort will be made to connect the two men with the theft to connect the two men with the theft

a Burington train out of Denver 10 days ago.

George Oxley, another passenger on the train, identified the two men under streat as those who tried to pick a pockets.

dwell and Smith were taken bee of Peace Griswold this man non-mement was taken until Friday morn-